

## Wildcat Queen Sends Hyenas On Warpath



From a snapshot photograph of Apache Queen Pepe, taken by one of a band of English tourists who, while on a sightseeing tour, invaded the Apache quarters under protection of the police.

The hand of a woman is back of every Apache outrage in Paris. A woman, a veritable human wildcat, issued the orders that carried terror and even death to thousands of victims of the recent floods and storms. There has probably never been confined in the human breast a heart more cruel and relentlessly unmerciful than the one that sends the bloodthirsty holligans of the Paris underworld out upon their errands of crime.

Pepe, the third of the queens of the criminal Apache dynasty, is by all odds the most ferocious of the trio. No crime is too horrible for her not to reveal in. The Apaches with whom she consorts must be ever ready to murder and rob, to strangle or stab, when their hardened mistress sends them forth to prey upon the rich and the poor, the young and the old.

## Exiled Suffragette On Forcible Feeding

She Tells How She Was Nourished With a Tube Through Her Nostrils—Not Sure That Conditions in America Call for Militant Methods—Her Studies Abroad.

New York, Feb. 7.—Miss Alice Paul, the University of Pennsylvania girl, who was seven times arrested, three times imprisoned and for four weeks forcibly fed by the British authorities just because she could not break herself of the habit of abstaining "Votes for Women," came all the way over from Philadelphia yesterday just to be interviewed.

Mrs. De Forrest motioned her guest to a seat under a richly colored poster representing Mrs. Pankhurst.

"Now tell us all about it," she said encouragingly.

Miss Paul sighed and clasped her hands tightly in her lap. She is a slender, fragile looking young woman with dark brown hair, calm gray eyes and a pale olive skin.

"I don't know just what you want me to tell," she murmured in soft tones that persons who hadn't been to England would describe as English. "Wouldn't it be better if you asked me some questions?"

"Perhaps it would," agreed Mrs. De Forrest.

"What do they do when they forcibly feed you?" chorused half a dozen voices.

Miss Paul shuddered.

"Why, they put you in a straight backed chair," she said, "and tie a sheet around your waist, another just under your arms and a third around your neck so that your back is perfectly rigid and you can't move a quarter of an inch. They then take a rubber tube about five or six feet long and insert it through the nasal passages down into the throat. Your nose begins at once to bleed violently, and you choke and gasp and the tube usually sticks in the throat, although the operator pushes as hard as he can—quite in fact as if he were driving a stake in the ground. Then it is pulled out and inserted in the other nostril. After one or two trials the tube is driven down into the stomach

## HALLEY'S COMET MUST MOVE

Celestial Wanderer Will Have To Give Way To Earth, Although It Is a Million Times Bigger.

### ONE GASEOUS THE OTHER SOLID

Chicago, Feb. 7.—Prof. Edwin B. Frost, director of the Yerkes observatory at Williams Bay, Wis., said today, "Halley's comet, on which all eyes in the astronomical world are now centered, is about 1,000,000 times as big as the earth. Yet although the earth's gravity may change the orbit of the comet the earth's path through the sky will be unaffected by the approaching proximity of the two bodies."

This supplemental information contained in a "circular" respecting observation of Halley's comet, 1910, which has just been issued by the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America. The circular says that an expedition to observe and photograph Halley's comet from the Hawaiian Islands is to be sent out by the society and set forth that:

"In view of possible large perturbations arising from the close approach of the comet to Venus on May 1, and to the earth on May 16, meridian observations are especially desired during the period in which the comet is sufficiently bright for that purpose."

"What are these 'possible large perturbations?'" Prof. Frost was asked. "That merely means," was the reply, "that on these dates the comet will be near enough to the planets mentioned to be affected by their attraction."

"Will that affect their orbits?" "It won't affect the orbit of Venus or of the earth, but it is likely to affect the comet's orbit. That is one reason why we want to get meridian observations, which will show almost exactly these orbital changes."

Comet's Orbit.

"There will be an interesting spectacle, by the way, on May 1, when the comet is near to Venus. The planet and the comet will be practically the same distance from the earth and every one will be able to see their relative size."

"The comet's bulk exceeds that of Venus about 1,000,000 times. It is not solid matter, however. It is gaseous and its mass is comparatively slight. Therefore, its attraction will not affect the planets, while the solid heavy planets are likely to affect the comet. The earth and Venus are about the same size, so that the earth, too, is about one-millionth of the size of the comet."

As Charwomen.

"My companion and I dignified ourselves as charwomen and got into the building at 8 o'clock in the morning. We hid all day and tried to get into the banquet hall as soon as the dinner was on. This was found impossible so we went up to a room on the next floor which contained a balcony in which was a little window about a foot square overlooking the room where the dinner was in progress. We broke a little hole in the glass of this peephole and started to make our first observations. Of course, as soon as the diners heard us the orchestra was ordered to strike up and a search begun for the voices. It was some time before we were discovered and arrested. Of course we had to plead guilty when we were arraigned and we were each sentenced to a month's imprisonment at hard labor."

"What were you put in prison for the other times?" she was asked. "Oh, once before in Holloway for trying to go to a Cabinet Ministers' meeting," she said, "and once in London for just walking up to the door of a building where one of them was going to speak. I tried the hunger strike on in Dundee and was out in four days. Of course you know why we all do the hunger strike, don't you?"

"Seeing expressions of doubt on the faces of some of those present, Miss Paul explained that the authorities must do one of four things to the suffragettes who refused to eat in prison.

"If they let them starve," she said, "it will be awfully bad for the party in power, because the workingmen all over the country will unite against them. If they let the women out after a day or two they will be criticised for not being able to enforce the sentences which the judges have given. As for the forcible feeding, they will soon have to give that up, because physicians all over the country are condemning it as very dangerous. That leaves to them only the fourth way out. They must soon give up the women's vote. The Liberal party is in a very different position now from what it was four years ago. Their majority is now so small, in fact they haven't a majority at all except in conjunction with the Labor party, that the loss of one bye-election is a serious matter to them. Our cause looks very hopeful indeed."

"What are you going to do for the suffrage over here?" asked Mrs. De Forrest.

"Why I am not going to do anything very special just at the moment," said Miss Paul. "I am finishing my work in sociology at the University of Pennsylvania. I went to London to study sociology at the School of Economics and just took up suffrage at odd moments. That isn't by any means my life work, although I have always believed in it. My mother is a strong suffragist and I am willing to do all I can for the cause."

"You are not going in for militant methods over here, then?" asked Mrs. De Forrest in a tone of disappointment.

"Not unless I see some definite thing to be accomplished," replied Miss Paul. "I don't think the situation is at all like the English one, and I believe in suiting the methods of work to prevailing conditions."

## Fastest Typist And Stenographer Alive

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There's a lesson for all young girls typists in the career of Rose L. Fritz, champion typewriter speeder of the world. Miss Fritz can write out words faster than most campaign spellbinders can speak them, which is going some.

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In Philadelphia the other day Miss Fritz wrote 615 words in an hour from new copy.

She wrote from unfamiliar printed matter 123 words in one minute. Then she took in shorthand 187 words in a minute and followed this by transcribing from her notes 112 words in a minute.

Here's the lesson for all girls in Commerce and the Agricultural Society. Six years ago at 15, she began to study typewriting. In 13 weeks she was doing perfect work at the rate of 120 words a minute. Hard work and nothing else did it.

## SPANKED WIFE AS AGREED

Cleveland Man Tells Judge His Wife Agreed to Punishment Before Marriage—Balked at Tonic However.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 7.—In the seclusion of a cell in the county jail, away from all biasing influence, Albert Klemons will spend some time pondering whether to abandon his part in a prenuptial agreement allowing him to spank his wife or to stick by the agreement and spend a good part of the present year in the workhouse.

It was to give him a chance to think the subject over that Police Judge Levine sent him to the county jail after his case had been tried in Police Court. If Klemons decides to give up his part of the agreement he will go forth a free man under the guidance of Parole Officer Vining. If he still clings to his decision, expressed in court that Judge Levine is wrong, he will go to the workhouse under a sentence of \$50 and costs and three months.

Klemons is twenty-four years old and lived with his wife, who is younger. Since their marriage, about three years ago, life apparently had flowed along like a song. At the hearing, however, the wife and husband testified that the song had been filled with many mutual discords, for during those three years, the testimony ran, the husband's complaint was heard of side of the home, and the pattern of the slipper continued to keep time with the domestic song.

Then about three weeks ago an incident occurred which in the wife's eyes was worse than the spanking. Klemons had read in his daily paper that a salutation of salt in vinegar was excellent as a tonic. He made up a bottle and insisted that his wife take it.

"I took one dose," the wife testified, "and it tasted so awful that I would not take another. Then my husband made me take it and gave me a spanking in the bargain. The stuff tasted so bad that after the second dose I rebelled and defied him to give me another dose or a spanking. He tried to do that and that is why I had him arrested."

"It was a good tonic," testified the husband, "but she wouldn't take it because she didn't like the taste. Yes, I gave her the spanking. It was according to our agreement made before we were married."

Judge Levine's interest in the case was given a spur by this. "How is that?" he asked. "Explain that agreement."

Then Klemons related the details of their courtship.

"I gave her two spankings before we were married," he said. "She loved me so much that she agreed that if we were married I could spank her every time she did not mind and I thought she needed it. My spankings never left any bruises and she was married. I have lived up to my part until that vinegar episode. Then she broke it. You're dead wrong Judge, when you try to uphold her for breaking it."

"The law does not sanction such an agreement," said Judge Levine, "and if you can't see that such an agreement is brutal you ought to be in the workhouse."

## THE SITUATION IN JAMAICA

Why Colony Will Likely Refuse Reciprocal Agreements—Does Not Intend to Ruin Itself for Sentiment.

The position of Jamaica with regard to reciprocity with Canada had been the subject of much discussion before the coming of the Royal Commission. A joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the Agricultural Society was held, and their stand, which was adopted by other bodies, was expressed in the following resolution: Accepted, at the joint meeting: "That this council gladly welcomes any proposition which has for its object the closer union of different portions of the empire by means of reciprocal trade advantages, realizing as it does that the stability of the empire must depend not only on sentiment, but also on business arrangements of mutual advantage."

"In considering, however, any measure calculated to induce closer intercourse between the Canada and Jamaica, and an increased interchange of their respective products, it must be recognized that Canada can furnish an outlet only for a small proportion of Jamaica's exports, and that Jamaica is not prepared to recommend that any preference be given to Canadian products, unless Canada will take the responsibility of arranging that Jamaica shall retain the advantageous position she now holds with regard to other markets, notably that of the United States."

"That this council considers that a better steamship service between Canadian ports and Jamaica, giving quicker transit at frequent and regular intervals, would be probably the most effective means to promote the desired end of improving intercourse and exchange of products between Canada and Jamaica."

Reasons Clear.

The reasons for this attitude are perfectly clear. Jamaica's principal exports to the Dominion of Canada are sugar and fruit, and though the Canadian trade has grown within the last ten years, it is still small. The latest figures show that the value of Jamaican exports to the Dominion in 1908-9, was \$485,000. It is not just fair, however, to take 1908-9 as a year indicative of the most that this country could expect to sell to Canada for some time to come. It would be preferable to take the period in which exports from Jamaica to Canada reached a figure which might be considered high, such a period was the year 1906, when this island sent far more sugar to Canada than to the other countries of the world, and when the total value of our exports to Canada amounted to \$690,000.

Of this total, sugar accounted for \$465,000, fruit for \$158,975 and pimento for nearly \$50,000. During the next two years the island fell off badly. By the time the current financial year comes to a close this island probably have done a better trade with Canada than it has done during the two previous years, and may even reach the considerable total of 1906. And the question arises: Will the granting of a preference to Canada increase our export trade to that country? Will it result in our sending more sugar and fruit to Canada? This is hardly conceivable.

At present Canada is supposed to be granting a substantial preference in sugar to the British West Indies and consequently to Jamaica. The Dominion has bought from these colonies all the raw sugar she requires, which at the very best is not much. If one takes an average of her imports of that commodity during the past five

## AUCTION SALES.

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years one gets an idea of the amount of her sugar requirements. She must either buy pimento from Jamaica or go without, for she can obtain a supply of that spice from no other place. If Canada takes no sugar from Jamaica, through Jamaica's refusal to enter into a preference agreement with her, she will take a larger quantity from the other West Indian islands, with whom she can enter into reciprocity treaties. That being the case, a clearer field is left for Jamaica in the English markets.

Canada's Trade.

On the average, Canada buys from Jamaica about \$125,000 of fruit per annum, and this will continue preference or no preference. Besides the market for fruit is growing rapidly in the United States, until now, during the summer months, the demand exceeds the supply. Then during the past thirty years Jamaica has been buying more from Canada than this island has sold her. In 1906 Jamaica sold \$690,000 worth of her goods and bought from

Continued on page 4.

## AUCTION SALES

**THOMAS BELL**  
AUCTIONEER.  
261-263 St. John, N. B.

The above mentioned property will be sold at Public Auction, at 12 o'clock noon, at Chubb's Corner, St. John, N. B., on Saturday, 26th February, 1910. This property consists of the following:—

- 1st. Timber lands, situated on the Coveside River, Albert Co., N. B., comprising about 9,000 acres of granted lands, 18,000 acres of Government leased lands, and 500 acres of farm lands—a total of about 27,500 acres.
- 2nd. New and up-to-date saw mill, costing \$20,000, equipped with lighting plant, planers, matcher, and a variety of small machinery.
- 3rd. Store, 12 Workmen's Cottages, new large barn costing \$2,000, Blacksmith shop, boarding house and out buildings.
- 4th. Pork packing and Butter factory, equipped with large boiler and engine, and machinery.
- 5th. Charter of the Coveside Log Driving Co., with all the rights and privileges owned by the said company, driving dams, piers, booms, etc.

Schedules and Cruisers reports on the above lands and properties can be procured at the office of Thomas Bell, Auctioneer, 261-263 St. John, N. B., where any further information can also be had.

**R. O. HALEY**  
THOMAS BELL, Liquidators.  
**POWELL & HARRISON**  
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**F. L. POTTS**, Auctioneer.

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